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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,359	11/19/2001	Scott D. Slomiany	2100/23	1396
75	90 03/24/2004	EXAMINER		
Michael H. Baniak			COBURN, CORBETT B	
BANIAK PINE	& GANNON		<u></u>	
Suite 1200		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
150 N. Wacker	··•	3714	9	
Chicago, IL 6	0606		DATE MAILED: 03/24/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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£.	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summers	09/993,359	SLOMIANY ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Corbett B. Coburn	3714			
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	ppears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a regent of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) of will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDO.	timely filed days will be considered timely. om the mailing date of this communicatio NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	n.		
Status					
 1) ⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 September 2003. 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This action is non-final. 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-116 is/are pending in the applicati 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-108 and 116 is/ar 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 109-115 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	re withdrawn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on 21 November 2001 is Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected to by the Examination III.	/are: a) \square accepted or b) \boxtimes objection accepted or b) is educated acceptance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail 8) 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because of the issues noted on the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Election/Restrictions

2. Applicant's election with traverse of Group XIV (claims 109-115) in Paper No. 7 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that these claims and claims in Group XII (90-102 & 104-108) do not require divergent searches. This is not found persuasive because it appears that the details of the dice games are different. This is particularly true in the dependent claims that discuss the various paytable arrangements and methods of ending the game. While the apparatus used may be similar, there are substantial differences in the details of the games played on that apparatus. These differences would require a burdensome search.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 109-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al. (US Patent Number 5,263,715) in view of Edgeworth (US Patent Number 2,125,236) and Bunco Rules.

Claim 109: Matsumoto teaches a gaming machine with a video display device (1) and a CPU (17) having a program operating a dice game. (Abstract). There is a wager input mechanism (6) which registers a wager placed by a player. The program establishes a set of differing game play dice elements (.e., there are two dice). Matsumoto teaches craps. (Col 2, 61-63) In craps, there is a subset of at least one match point at the start of the game. If a player throws a 7 or 11 (a natural), the player wins. If the player throws a 2, 3, or 12 (a crap), the player loses. If the player throws any other number, the player must continue to throw until the player matches the number originally thrown (the point) or throws a 7. These naturals, craps, and points are all match points. Each match point has a match indicium (i.e., pips on the dice) for potential matching with a subsequent toss of the dice elements. The program establishes and displays a random toss of a plurality of dice elements at each stage of play, and determines at a stage of play whether the randomly selected indicium matches the match indicium of the match point. There is a payout mechanism providing an award according to a predetermined paytable for each match on a toss. (Col 3, 14-18) (Figs 4 & 5)

Matsumoto does not, however, teach Bunco or matching each die element tossed with the indicium on a single die. Edgeworth teaches implementing Bunco on a slot machine. (Col 1, 32-36) In Bunco, each die element tossed is matched with the indicium on a single die. Bunco is an extremely popular game and has been for over a century. It

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Matsumoto in view of Edgeworth (and the rules of Bunco) to have implemented a Bunco game in which each die element tossed is matched with the indicium on a single die in order to take advantage of the popularity of Bunco.

Claim 110: The rules of Bunco describe a bonus (i.e., fuzzy dice) for scoring a "Bunco". A Bunco is when all dice match the match point. Furthermore, progressive jackpots (i.e., those that increase with each round of play until won) are well known to the art. Such bonus awards attract players. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Matsumoto in view of Edgeworth and the rules of Bunco to have the payout mechanism include a second paytable provided for a bonus award, said second paytable increasing in bonus award value with each successive stage of play (a progressive jackpot), and including the step of awarding a bonus award if all dice elements on a toss have the same randomly selected indicium which also matches a match indicium in order to implement the suggestion of an award for scoring a Bunco and to attract players.

Claim 111: Bunco uses three dice (i.e., three dice elements are established and displayed as being tossed at each stage of play.)

Claim 112: In Bunco, any match point that is not matched on a toss is eliminated. (If the match point is 2 and the player fails to throw a 2, the "2" round is over and that match point is eliminated.) The rules teach determining whether to continue with a toss on a subsequent stage of play up to a preset maximum number of stages (6) provided that at least one match point remains for each such subsequent stage. If a player tosses a 1 in the

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1 round, the 1 round continues until the player tosses a set of dice that does not contain a

1. Then the player tries to match the next match point (2). This continues through six rounds.

Claim 115: Edgeworth teaches a game of "twenty six" in which a plurality of match points are established, each of said plurality of match points having a match indicium selected at random (by the player). Some or all of the match indicia of the plurality of match points may thereby be the same. (Col 1, 13-31) (Note that when playing by hand, the player is described as choosing a single match point. But the machine version allows the choosing of multiple match points – "through the intermediation of a token for each point chosen." (Col 1, 26-27)

5. Claims 113 & 114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto, Edgeworth and Bunco Rules as applied to claim 109 above, and further in view of Falciglia (US Patent Number 5,647,798).

Claims 113 & 114: Matsumoto, Edgeworth and Bunco Rules teach the invention substantially as claimed, but do not teach randomly allocated free advancement features (i.e., "free spins") or their use to continue the game when it would otherwise terminate. Falciglia teaches "free spins". Free spins are well known to attract players because they give a player a second chance when the player would otherwise lose. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Matsumoto, Edgeworth and Bunco Rules in view of Falciglia to randomly allocate free advancement features (i.e., "free spins") to be used to continue the game when it would

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otherwise terminate in order to give a player a second chance when the player would otherwise lose, thus attracting players.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Reference Name	US Patent Number	Applicability
Koch	1,781,983	Device for playing Bunco
Renz	1,887,068	3-dice game
Banyai	6,702,668	Number matching game

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corbett B. Coburn whose telephone number is (703) 305-3319. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30, Monday-Friday, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Hughes can be reached on (703) 308-1806. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

rbc

JESSICA HARRISON DRIMARY EXAMINER